

it. Tennessee would interfere with slavery in no other State, and no other State had a right to interfere with slavery in it. He was not an anti-slavery man. God, in his wisdom, as he believed, had made the black race dependent upon the whites.

Mr. GIBBONS.—If the complexion is to be the rule, where shall we draw the shade? If we look at the gentleman's plantation, which is only another part of the slave country, I hope we would find none of it there—we may see various shades of colors. He wanted to know where they were to fix the line.

Mr. BAYLY.—The rule of liberty, where we are, and yet the gentleman rejoices at the emancipation of Frenchmen. He had no idea of raising a laugh by a reference to this matter. He would give freedom and liberty to every individual. Nothing had ever occurred that was such a thrill of delight to his heart as this French news. He had wished that this body would learn a lesson from it, and cease to maintain slavery by its own laws. We established laws for confining people in slave pens and under our own jurisdiction; and when we passed these resolutions, we should condemn ourselves. He would give his hearty sympathy to the French people in their struggle for freedom; and he would not recede upon us with great force.

Mr. BAYLY addressed the House in vindication of the propriety of the motion he had submitted. He thought the action of the House now, in passing the resolutions, was a noble one, and that this movement should not seem to emanate from a single member, nor yet from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but rather from a special committee composed of a member from each of the States. His object was also to cut out the attempt by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Giddings, to mingle with this matter of national rejoicing, in which the voice of the country should be unanimous, one of the most embittered questions of civil discord, which ever disgraced the legislation of this country. It was out of character utterly to introduce a libel upon our institutions and our principles in the midst of this rejoicing. Was it to be declared that the United States was not a nation with civil liberty, when these very colonies, at the first, were two-thirds of them slave-holding colonies? The proposition was equivalent to a declaration that Washington was a hypocrite, and the fathers of the republic were liars.

Mr. C. J. INGLETON, interrupting, and Mr. B. giving way, said if he was not mistaken, the original suggestion for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, which came from Mr. Giddings, was afterwards withdrawn and abandoned.

Mr. BAYLY deferred to the more accurate information of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and upon this subject he would undertake to say that there was no instance in which the attempt to abolish slavery in such a violent manner was not attended with devastation and bloodshed.

Mr. GIBBONS desired to ask how much preparation it required to effect the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts?

Mr. BAYLY.—There was never any slavery of consequence in Massachusetts. At least, at the time of its abolition by the bill of rights, there was no great amount of slavery in that State. (Several voices.) It was abolished by the Constitution.

Mr. GIBBONS would like to know how gradual was the step towards the abolition of slavery by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. BAYLY.—The ordinance was never enacted as an act of emancipation. The French settlers in the northwestern territory continue to hold their slaves, and treated the ordinance as a nullity in this respect.

Mr. GIBBONS.—The gentleman is mistaken. Mr. BAYLY insisted that he had not made his statement without the most reliable information. Mr. B. then continued, and showed that there was one instance within the memory of many gentlemen here, where abolition was effected by the dash of a pen. He referred to the movement which revolutionized St. Domingo, whose leaders, not being able to glut their vengeance on the whites, turned their destruction upon the negroes, and when they had finished, they were left with a desolation which was a reality in this respect.

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Progress of Revolution.

The post says—Slow are the steps of freedom, but her feet Turn never backward—

And if so, well may we mark, in detail, the Progress of Revolution in Europe, and hail it as the grand event of our age.

The Steamer Washington brings Paris dates to the 18th March. A portion of her news we gave last week; but its importance demands a yet fuller notice.

The Provisional Government is ceaseless in its energy to arm order, and make that stable. This could easily do, if it had not a tremendous financial embarrassment to encounter and overcome; and yet, as we have said, this trial will only purify it, and help to save the Republic.

Monarch Louis Philippe spent freely, lavishly! During his seventeen years of reign, and in a time of profound peace, he added \$180,000,000 to the consolidated, and \$130,000,000 to the floating debt of France. A short time longer, and he would have made France bankrupt. Now the Provisional Government has to meet this royal extravagance—to lessen taxation, and at the same time extend relief. It is doing it. But meantime Banks and Bankers, old houses, millionaires shut up their bureaux, fail, or hide themselves. The Bourgeois look gloomy enough—government stocks down—all stocks down—no buyers—no confidence: the great drain in money and mercantile affairs hardly knowing what to do or say.

But there is a bright side even here! The Republic has had to meet the interest, semi-annual, on the big debt incurred above—to sustain a war on the saving Banks—amounting to near \$70,000,000, and besides that, to pay army expenses, running up to \$5,000,000 monthly, to finish public works already begun, and to incur other and heavy responsibilities. The Minister of the Finances called in experienced financiers, and devised relief measures. Government contributed twelve millions of dollars to sustain private credit, and to help the government five millions on the civil list have been retrenched; twenty millions of the forests of the State are to be sold, the diamonds of the crown, and the royal plate of the Tuilleries and Neully. Then there is to be a national loan of 160,000,000 francs! For this several rich men have subscribed over a million each; multitudes are paying their taxes before they are due, and contributing liberally towards this aim; and even hard working men go to the Provisional Government, say "here is two, three, four, five hundred francs—it is all we have—take it."

The financial measures may be bad; but this spirit, if sustained, will save the country. The financial measures may fail; but this spirit can never fail. It will work out, and through all difficulties which may beset it, and rescue the Republic from fiercer danger than money panics, or even half-filled, and hungry stomachs.

The greatest danger which the Provisional Government has had yet to encounter occurred on Wednesday, the 15th March. It had suspended certain companies—compagnies d'élite—of the National Guard, and ordered them to fuse with the others on equal terms. They resisted. A large body of them demanded a revocation of the order. The Government declined making it. "We demand a right to-day unarméd," said they; "armed to-morrow, we shall assert it!" Accordingly on the 16th, three companies marched to the Hotel de Ville. By some means, they were induced to believe that the Government had granted their wish, and retired. Mr. Ledra Kollia deceived them. They attempted to march again to the Hotel de Ville; but the multitude forbade them, and threatened, if they attempted it, to erect barricades and resist.

A counter demonstration was determined on the next day. So on the 17th, some 30,000 of the people assembled on the Champ Elysees—cheered—shouted—sang the Marseillaise—and "gloried" over themselves. This continued for two hours. They then dispersed—leaving the place unbroken.

But that same day, deputations waited upon the Government, demanding:—The removal of the troops. The postponement to April 5th of the elections of National guards.

The postponement to May 31st of the elections to the National Assembly.

The debate, growing out of this move, or rather the opinions of the members of the Provisional Government, and the replies or remarks upon these opinions we give at length.

After the address from the deputation had been presented.

M. LEROI BLANC said—The Government of the Republic is founded on public opinion, and we will never forget that it is so; our strength, we are aware, is in that of the people, and our will ought always to be in unison with that which it expresses. The demand which you have presented shall be the object of our deliberation, and the more so that they have been put forward in terms full of moderation. Be sure that it is the firm desire of the Provisional Government to march with the people, to live for it, and if necessary, to die for it. (Applause.)

A delegate here said—Be persuaded that, on its side, the people will die for you as long, be it observed, as you will serve its rights.

Another delegate said—We reply shall we communicate to the people.

M. LEROI BLANC replied—Say to the people who have sent you that we feel honored in their representatives, tell them that we cannot have a desire to see them, to live for it, and if necessary, to die for it. We will keep here the place of their sovereignty. Now, citizens, leave us to deliberate, in order that it may be well understood that the Provisional Government has no intention of conceding under duress. To those who only represent the privileged classes it was permitted to feel fear; but that is not permitted to us, because we are your representatives, and because in maintaining our dignity, we maintain yours. (Marked of applause.)

A delegate here said—The people expect something better than words—they desire a definite reply—Take what time you please to deliberate, but we will not leave without a reply to communicate to the people.

Mr. SORBIER said—"We do not wish to influence or do violence to the Provisional Government, we have confidence in it."

Mr. GIBBONS.—We have come to express wishings.

the real establishment of the Republic, which we have proclaimed on the barricades. (Applause. "Vive Ledra Kollia!")

Mr. CARR.—We all express opinions and wishes. We all know what agitation is going on in the departments, what is the influence of the enemies of the revolution, of the republic, and of the people—Yesterday's manifestations have completed your information on that point, and the measures which were not unanimously manifested in the midst of the capital, where the marks of the barricades are not effaced, are sufficient to convince us that they are carried on with much greater energy far from Paris, where the eyes of the government are not so immediately over everything. We are convinced that the Republic and the revolution will be in danger if the elections are not carried on with a full and entire liberty on the part of the citizens, and with deliberation and reflection enough to give the real wishes of the people and a real National Assembly.

We have only now to retire and leave the government to deliberate, (yes, yes, no, no.)

A number of the deputations which were two questions upon which immediate answers may be given. They do not concern Paris; they concern the department of all the provinces, and the National Assembly, the National Assembly in the National Assembly.

M. LEROI BLANC said—I require citizens, that you will leave us time to deliberate, and allow us to be so free. This we may be worthy of maintaining your liberty, our's should be respected. I do not say that you and us, we do not put your questions, saying, "answer immediately, or we will not accept." This would be a violent proceeding. (No, no.) This is a violation of the right to impose upon us. All we can, at this moment put forward, is that we will deliberate without delay upon the two questions with which you are pre-occupied.

M. SORBIER.—The delegates of the people have no intention of doing any violence upon the Provisional Government, for we have an entire confidence in it.

Some Delegates.—Not in all.

M. SORBIER.—In all, gentlemen, without exception. I have already said, and I have sustained the Government in all that day, and I will continue to sustain it till the National Assembly meets. (Yes, yes, to the last!) The circular of Mr. Ledra Kollia has been approved by the National Assembly, and it will be approved, will approve of it as Paris has approved.

Some Delegates asked—Does the whole of the Provisional Government approve the circular?

M. LAMARTE.—Gentlemen—I have been asked to say that I have not said, and I demand to speak also. I add nothing to what was said to you just now with as much dignity as propriety by our colleague, M. LEROI BLANC. You feel as we do—we are in whom the people repose, and we feel that we must defend ourselves on the day of combat and victory, that there is no government possible, except on the condition that you have the confidence and the confidence to confer moral authority on this government, and that you have the confidence to confer anything else, not only in itself, but for the people, for the public, for the departments, for Europe, which regards us—is it anything else than its complete independence of all other powers, and its complete independence of the government? That its dignity—that its only moral force. What are we? Look! Here is our venerable President, laden with the glory of his 80 years, and who has been willing to concede his power to the Provisional Government, the establishment of the Republic (bravo) with independence, with dignity and liberty; and assuredly, in liberty and independence there is no French citizen who can disown the name of Dupont de l'Eure, and who has been willing to concede his power to the Provisional Government, the establishment of the Republic (bravo) with independence, with dignity and liberty; and assuredly, in liberty and independence there is no French citizen who can disown the name of Dupont de l'Eure, and who has been willing to concede his power to the Provisional Government, the establishment of the Republic (bravo) with independence, with dignity and liberty; and assuredly, in liberty and independence there is no French citizen who can disown the name of Dupont de l'Eure, and who has been willing to concede his power to the Provisional Government, the establishment of the Republic (bravo) with independence, with dignity and liberty; 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